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Attraction on Polysemanticity

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ANNOTATION

This article describes the signific nature of attraction to the lingvosinergic nature of lexical meaning.

KEYWORDS: meaning, polysemy, linguistic attraction, semantics, semantics, synonymy, derivative meaning.

Introduction

Meaning is not some kind of fixed, unchanging thing-substance, it is an event with a content that is meaningful and meaningful to us. Nothing, no language unit can mean anything on its own. In order to have meaning, everything (unity) must be activated as a specific type of event in a specific environment, surrounded by other events of the same type[1].

The main part

In Uzbek linguistics, the problem of meaning, the semantic structure of the word, the processes that take place in this structure, various changes, in general, the laws of development of semantic structure are studied in great detail. It is worth mentioning the monographs of linguist M. Mirtojiev "Semasiology of the Uzbek language"[2] and "Polysemy in the Uzbek language"[3]. In these works, the author has seriously studied the lexical meaning in the Uzbek language, the semantic structure of lexical meaning, ways of development of lexical meaning and a number of other problems of semantics and summarized his scientific and theoretical conclusions. He drew a holistic scientific-theoretical picture of the concepts and processes related to the semantic structure of words in the Uzbek language.

At the heart of the general development of language is, first of all, meaning and its development. Lexical polysemy is a multifaceted and complex phenomenon. The semantic development of almost every lexeme requires a separate approach, interpretation. It is therefore very difficult to define and systematize lexical meanings. General ideas about the ambiguity of a lexeme usually only serve to give an idea of the development of lexical meaning.

The development of word meanings leads to the development of polysemantic words, i.e., polysemy exists and develops in the case where a person is able to generalize the being that surrounds him. Polysemy is a phenomenon of language that needs to be studied both

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[1] Ўша асар. –Б.289
[2] Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили семасиологияси. –Тошкент: Мумтоз сўз, 2010.
[3] Миртожиев М.Ўзбек тилида полисемия. –Тошкент: ФАН, 1975.

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theoretically and practically. When polysemy is studied in a particular language, attention is also paid to the historical development, scope and perspective of that nation. All languages have a phenomenon of polysemantism or ambiguity. The word *"bosh"* is used in Navoi's works, for example, in the second divan of "Khazayn ul-maoniy" in "Navodir ush-shabob" in 121st place, and in "Favoyid ul-kibar" in 249th place. There is reliable information about the language of monuments before the Navoi period and how many different meanings of this lexeme are used from the Navoi period to the present day. "The lexeme 'Bosh' has 8 to 14 meanings in other sources and dictionaries, while in Navoi alone the word is used in more than 40 senses"[4]. These statistics show how skillfully Navoi uses words.

G.Nasrullaeva, while expressing her views on the structure of the main and derivative meanings of the main lexeme, first of all, distinguishes the methods of derivation in the semantic structure of the main word[5]. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" (Volume II) 15 meanings of the lexeme "Bosh" are explained, in Volume V of this dictionary 20 meanings are explained [6]. According to some sources, this lexeme has 13 meanings in the Uzbek-Russian dictionary[7].

In the scientific literature, such ambiguity of a word is evaluated as a linguistic attraction[8]. At the lexical-semantic level, attraction appears as polysemy, homonymy, synonymy. In polysemy, the meanings of words with internal connection, logical motivation, are drawn to a single lexeme. For example, the word *"yo'l"* has 17 different meanings. In homonymy, a few words (at least two) that do not have an internal connection, a logical motivation, are drawn into a single form. In synonymy, a common meaning is expressed using several forms denoting different private ottenkas, in which the dominant word acts as an attraction.

The context shows the ambiguity of a lexeme, the more colorful the context, the more the meanings of this lexeme. If the number of words in a language increased too much, it would be impossible to memorize them. As a result, the language would also become more difficult to use, and it would gradually become unusable. That is why in every language an attempt is made to express infinite concepts and ideas through various combinations of numerical language units. As a result, new meanings are added to words that already exist in the language. Moving the meaning of a word usually embellishes the poetic speech, enriching the ghazal content through a new expression not previously observed in the text.

Conclusion

There are several ways and means of expressing derivative meaning in language. The most important of these are metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, function, and so on. In our minds, the comparison, analogy, of two things or phenomena that are close to each other with certain features, signs, is taken as a basis for figurative meanings. The use of figurative meanings in artistic discourse helps to increase expressiveness, sensitivity, and a clearer assessment of the event being described.

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[6] ЎТИЛ. V жилдлик. 1-жилд. –Тошкент: ЎзМЭ, 2006. – Б.332-335.
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